INFORMATION LETTER

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HONORING THE MEMORY OF NICOLAS APPERT

Honor was paid to the memory of Nicolas Appert in special ceremonies October 21 at National Canners Association headquarters.

President Fred C. Heinz presented an illuminated scroll, the French text of which expressed the debt the world owes to the humble Frenchman who was decorated and rewarded by Napoleon in 1809 for his discovery that foods cooked in airtight containers would keep. He thus made possible the development of the great canning industry.

The scroll was accepted with appropriate remarks by Gontran de Juniac, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Embassy who said that Appert would have been "amazed at the expansion of the industry which is based on his invention."

"If one is to appreciate fully what the industry, of which you are the managers, means for the well-being of the people, it is *(Please turn to page 287)*

TOP—Standing in front of the bust of Nicolas Appert (1752-1841), President Fred C. Heinz (left) of the National Canners Association presents to Minister Plenipotentiary Gontran de Juniac of the French Embassy the memorial scroll which tells how much the world owes to the Appert discovery.

BOTTOM—Members of the official party at ceremonies October 21 in National Canners Association Washington headquarters: (Left to right) Jacques Schricke, Secretary of the French Embassy; Robert H. McBride, officer in charge French-Iberian Affairs, U. S. Department of State; N.C.A. Vice President Louis Ratzesberger, Jr.; N.C.A. Chief Counsel H. Thomas Austern; N.C.A. Executive Secretary Carlos Campbell; Deputy Commissioner George P. Larrick of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration; N.C.A. President Fred C. Heinz; Gontran de Juniac, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Embassy; Vice President L. W. Graaskamp of the American Can Company; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer Walter Thomas of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company; General Carl A. Hardigg of the Continental Can Company; Dr. E. J. Cameron, N.C.A. Research Director. Ceremonies were held in N.C.A. Conference Room.

APPERT CEREMONY

PRESENTATION OF SCROLL HONORING NICOLAS APPERT TO THE EMBASSY OF FRANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

By Fred C. Heinz, President
National Canners Association

We have asked you to be with us today to help us celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of your illustrious countryman, Nicolas Appert.

Early in the 19th century, two men contributed much to the ideal of freedom. Napoleon's contribution was in the political field. The contribution of Nicolas Appert was to free mankind from the bondage of the seasons. For the first time, the farmer could look forward to planting his crops free of the fear that the work of many months might be lost in a few days at the market place. For the first time, the city dweller could look forward to enjoying the products of the field without regard for the calendar.

Today, the result of Appert's genius touches every human being in the world. Canned foods have become a historical force. They travel with the armies, those great, self-sustaining organizations that no longer prey on the countryside. Canned foods feed the explorer, the missionary, the sailor, and everyone else whose work takes him far from his natural sources of food.

The can and jar have become a great labor saving device, that makes it possible to produce on the assembly line the prepared foods that are so important to the very young, the very old, and those whose physical condition requires specially prescribed diets.

Our industry is the biggest in America today. It employs half a million people and touches the working lives of many more. All of us owe a tremendous debt to that modest and dedicated Frenchman, Nicolas Appert, whose patient effort, a century and a half ago, helped to bring about the great influence for the health and wealth of nations that is modern canning.

Text of Tribute

We of the National Canners Association feel this debt deeply, and we have attempted to express it in the language engraved upon this scroll:

"Humanity is indebted to the people of France for many contributions to the spirit of man and to his material well being. Foremost in the biological sciences have been the gifts in the field of microbiology of Nicolas Appert and Louis Pasteur. The later scientific illumination afforded by Pasteur does not diminish the inventive genius of Appert. Appert's gift to France and the world was the more remarkable as the product of a humble and self-educated man, stirred by patriotism to achieve a practical end rather than a theory, and innately possessed of the patience and genius to discover the preserving process that today so vastly permits the harvest of the field, the fruit of the orchard, and the catch of the sea to be brought beyond the temporal confines of seasons and the limits of distance to the table of even the poorest. It has created a great industry in many lands. It has brought a better life to millions. The National Canners Association of the United States of America is privileged on commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Nicolas Appert to salute him as Benefactor of Humanity, and to present this testimonial to the Municipality of Massy, where Appert's genius blossomed into splendid achievement."

On behalf of the National Canners Association, M. Minister, I ask respectfully that you use the offices of the Embassy of the Republic of France to transmit this memento to the Mayor of Massy, where Appert lived most of his working life, and where in his humble laboratory and workshop he uncovered the precious secret that has meant so much to all of us.

ACCEPTANCE OF N.C.A. TRIBUTE TO NICOLAS APPERT

By Gontran de Juniac
Minister Plenipotentiary
Embassy of France in the U. S.

I am deeply touched by the tribute the National Canners Association pays to the memory of Nicolas Appert on the occasion of the second centenary of his birth. I am convinced that all my compatriots will be equally touched by this gesture. It is one of the many expressions of that genuine American tradition to recognize individual merit outside of any narrow, nationalistic consideration. If one is to appreciate fully what the industry, of which you are the managers, means for the well-being of the people, it is difficult to know how much one is indebted to the inventor of the process, and how much one owes to those who applied his invention, who perfected it, and who gave it the quality and development it has reached today. Despite the awards which the French Government saw fit to bestow upon him, recognizing as it did the full import of Appert's discovery, even at that early date, I believe that the inventor himself would have been amazed at the expansion of the industry which is based on his invention.

Never in his wildest dreams could this man who, though modest, was nonetheless infused with confidence in the possibilities of scientific or technical research, have imagined, in his little home in Massy, that, one day, on the other side of the Atlantic, more than 3,500 plants would apply his process in such an extensive way.

It is with reason, Mr. President, that you have stressed the consequences of this invention and of the industry which has applied it, in the most varied fields, in that of National Defense, of the expansion of population of the globe, of its security and of its well-being.

May I add here that the history of this industry, which plays such a great role in your country as well as in mine—for the canning industry provides France with one of its main export items—gives a further example of what can be accomplished by the pooling of the inventive and organizing talents of different peoples. In this field, as in many others, it is through contacts and free exchanges of ideas between men and nations that progress has been accomplished. Some provided their creative talent, others their genius in the technical field, still others, their organizing powers, their know-how, and their methods of productivity.

One discovered the basic principle, the others brought its benefits to all.

Therefore, allow me, in accepting this homage to Appert, to do justice to everything that the research specialists, the technicians and the American managers have realized, following his discovery.

It is with pleasure that I accept the scroll you have just entrusted me with. I will make sure that it is transmitted to the Mayor of Massy. It will be placed among the most precious mementoes of that little community and I feel certain that its citizens will be especially proud of this honor, for it will offer a valuable example of what can be expected from scientific and technical collaboration between peoples, and, placed in relation to what our two nations have accomplished through their friendship and mutual trust, on a more general plane, it will give a new and striking proof of the benefits to be derived from work undertaken in common by France and the United States of America.

Nicolas Appert

(Concluded from page 285)

difficult to know how much one is indebted to the inventor of the process, and how much one owes to those who applied his invention, who perfected it, and who gave it the quality and development it has reached today," stated M. de Juniac.

(Full texts of the remarks of Mr. Heinz and M. de Juniac are reproduced on page 286.)

The ceremony was held in the N.C.A. Conference Room, which had been decorated appropriately for the occasion with French and American flags, a bust of Appert loaned by the Library of Congress, and a sepia enlargement of a drawing of Napoleon pinning the medal on Appert, through courtesy of American Can Company.

Executive Secretary Carlos Campbell presided, introducing the following special guests: Jacques Schricke, Secretary of the French Embassy; Robert H. McBride, officer in charge French-Iberian affairs, U. S. Department of State; George P. Larrick, Deputy Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration; L. W. Graaskamp, Vice President of American Can Company; General Carl A. Hardigg of Continental Can Company; and Walter Thomas, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. Members of the staff constituted the audience.

Message to France

The affair was covered by newspaper wire service photographers and was recorded by the Voice of America for overseas broadcast to the French people. Accordingly, M. de Juniac afterward addressed several remarks in French directly to the French people. He read the text of the scroll in French, and told his French listeners overseas that the text of the inscription to Appert was beautiful in its English expression and, in the French translation inscribed on the scroll, was worthy of the finest literary traditions of that nation. He told his fellow countrymen among other things that for American canners to honor Appert was only one of thousands of similar examples of recognition in this country of individual achievements in all lands.

Following the presentation of the scroll, which the French Embassy will send to Massy, where Appert lived and died and conducted his revolutionary experiments, the principals of the Ceremonial Party toured Association headquarters and were served a special luncheon in the dining room of the Home Economics Division, prepared by the N.C.A. staff home economists.

Heinz at Florida

Further acknowledgment of the industry's debt to Appert was made later in the week by President Heinz when he appeared as guest speaker on the program of the 21st annual convention of the Florida Canners Association, October 24, at Miami Beach.

"American genius and inventiveness has built the canning industry into a great public servant," Mr. Heinz stated. "From Appert's discovery has grown a great industry that built his original 50 products to the more than 400 that are packed today.

"The scientific research of the canning industry, plus American business know-how has made this possible," Mr. Heinz stated.

"There has been steady growth and progress in the century and a half since Appert gave his discovery to the world. In the last 17 years, per capita consumption of canned foods has almost doubled; canned juice consumption has jumped more than five fold; canned soups almost three fold; meat almost four times; and baby foods by about 1,200 percent.

"A lot of history has been made in the years since Appert was rewarded for a revolutionary discovery in food preservation. This work—advancing the health standards of the world, saving hours of kitchen drudgery for womankind—has been of vital importance to the progress of the human race," he asserted.

Publicizing the Appert Birthday

Also on the program of the Florida meeting was John A. Snively, Jr., of Winter Haven, member of the N.C.A. Public Relations Committee, who reported on the program of Appert publicity carried out by the Association. Mr. Snively demonstrated that this publicity, from individual efforts of N.C.A. members, from cooperation of other food associations, and directly from releases and campaigns instigated by the Association, has reached every national radio and TV hookup, dozens of local and regional radio and TV programs, many of the metropolitan dailies, all of the newspaper wire services and many of the syndicates.

[Editor's Note:—Considerable evidence of publicity efforts and results from many sources have come in since those mentioned in the Information Letters of September 20, 27 and Oct. 11 and 18. A forthcoming issue of the Letter will attempt to recapitulate all of these, as soon as more reports have been assembled.]

STATISTICS

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Fruits

Reports on canners' stocks and shipments of canned apples, apple sauce, and RSP cherries have been compiled by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics, and details have been mailed to all canners packing these items.

Canned Apple Stocks and Shipments

	1951-52	1952-53
	(basis 6/10)	
Carryover, Aug. 1	1,958,263	1,270,639
Pack, July thru Sept.	347,614	228,831
Supply	2,300,877	1,508,470
Stocks, Oct. 1	1,825,594	730,753
Shipments during Sept.	317,314	427,336
Shipments, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1	475,283	777,717

Apple Sauce Stocks and Shipments

	1952-53
	(actual cases)
Carryover, Aug. 1	1,474,654
Pack, July through Sept.	2,684,451
Supply	4,159,105
Stocks, Oct. 1	2,293,082
Shipments during Sept.	1,030,666
Shipments, Aug. 1 to Oct. 1	1,866,023

Canned RSP Cherry Stocks and Shipments

	1951-52	1952-53
	(actual cases)	
Carryover, July 1	29,950	212,949
Pack	4,672,041	3,892,004
Total supply	4,701,991	4,104,953
Stocks, Oct. 1	2,168,081	1,856,143
Shipments, July 1 to Oct. 1	2,533,910	2,248,810

Highlights of USDA Outlook Conference

State representatives of the Agricultural Extension Services and Washington personnel of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Federal Extension Service met in their 30th annual Agricultural Outlook Conference October 20 to 24. The conference dealt with all aspects of the agricultural economy.

World Economic Outlook

Highlights of the presentation October 20 by Robert C. Turner, member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers were:

Western Europe and North America in the coming months may feel some re-emergence of inflationary pressures, but in a more moderate degree than in late 1950 and early 1951, for, barring

a turn for the worse in the international political outlook, abnormal speculative purchases are likely to be absent. Mr. Turner warned, however, that if we do not manage our economic affairs wisely in the United States, we *could* experience a recession when military spending levels off. Even a moderate recession in this country has major consequences in other countries, he stated. He said, however, he did not believe that a recession in the United States was inevitable or even likely, "if we act sensibly and use the tools available to us."

Defense Production Adjustment

Mr. Turner stated that today the free world economy has recovered from the first shock of armed conflict in Korea and is adjusting itself to the necessity for defense production. Most countries throughout the world have achieved a substantial measure of stability. Production, though not rising as rapidly as in recent years, is at high levels. If the economic policies pursued by governments in the near future are reasonable, the world can look forward to moderate and sustained growth for at least the next year or two.

He pointed out that in the case of food a divergence between world demand and supply has become acute in recent years. His figures showed that while world population increased by 11 percent between 1937 and 1950, food production increased only 5 percent. Most of this increase in production, moreover, took place in Canada and the United States. In the U. S., food production increased 36 percent, while population increased 18 percent. In south and southeast Asia, total production of food is actually below its prewar level. Asked whether future supply of agricultural products will catch up with demand and cause a decline in agricultural prices, Mr. Turner stated that a long-term decline in relative prices does not seem likely. It appears that over the next decade or two the demand for agricultural products throughout the world will be strong in relation to supply, and therefore agricultural prices will continue to bear a favorable relationship to prices of manufactured goods.

Dollar Scarcity Problem

Whether United States agriculture will share in this strong world demand —whether our exports of agricultural commodities will maintain their present relative share of total world exports, is quite another question, said Mr. Turner. It depends on how this country, together with other countries of the free world, solves the problem of equating the demand for American goods with ability to pay for them. This inequality manifests itself in a scarcity of dollars.

He summarized as follows: "Agricultural exports are likely to suffer more than many other types of exports, over the long pull, unless a lasting solution to the scarcity of dollars can be found."

Domestic Outlook

Important and significant outlook statements of the conference which relate directly or indirectly to canning are summarized here by Dr. H. L. Stier, Director of the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

The demand for farm products in the U. S. will continue strong in 1953. The production and sale of goods by industry and business will continue to rise well into 1953. Employment will remain high and consumer income is likely to increase. The prospect for rising economic activity through at least the first half of 1953 rests on the likelihood that:

(a) Spending for national security will continue upward.

(b) Expenditures of state and local governments for schools, roads, etc., will rise.

(c) Businessmen will continue to invest in new plants and equipment at a high rate.

(d) Consumer spending will again increase.

The rate of national security spending is expected to level off sometime in the last half of 1953 after reaching a peak of 55 to 60 billion dollars by mid-year. Total government spending—federal, state and local—in 1953 is expected to be moderately higher than this year.

Business investment, at a record high in 1952, will continue high for several months. However, expansion programs in industries producing armaments will be completed in 1953. Private investment may fall off moderately in the latter part of the year.

Employment will continue high and consumer incomes in the second half of the year are likely to be higher than in the same period of 1952. With credit restrictions suspended, incomes higher and savings still large, consumers are likely to increase their spending still further next year.

Although the domestic demand for agricultural products will continue generally strong, demand from foreign countries is declining. Foreign supplies of our main export products are larger and some countries have fewer dollars.

Supplies of farm commodities in 1953 again will be large. Production is likely to be close to the record level of 1952 if the weather is average. The quantity of food per person probably will be about the same or a little larger than in 1952.

Retail food prices are expected to average about the same as this year.

The supply and demand outlook points to a slightly lower average for prices received by farmers than in 1952, while farm costs are expected to move slowly upward, thus reducing the net income of farm operators somewhat below 1952.

Farm Product Prospects

A summary of the outlook for individual farm products follows:

Livestock and meat—Ten to fifteen percent more cattle and calves probably will be slaughtered than in 1952 and cattle prices are likely to fall moderately. Fewer hogs will be marketed in the first eight months of 1953 but about the same or a little larger supply than in 1952 is expected the latter part of 1953. Sheep and lamb slaughter is not expected to differ greatly from 1952. Hog and lamb prices are expected to change little from this year's levels. Hog prices are expected to average the same or a little higher.

Dairy products—Farmers may boost milk output a little higher in 1953. Prices are likely to be little higher but dairy farmers' costs will be at least as high as in 1952.

Poultry and eggs—Egg production next spring probably will be smaller than a year earlier and prices probably will be higher. A smaller increase in broiler output than in recent years is in prospect for 1953. Turkey production is expected to fall below the record 1952 level.

Fruit—The deciduous fruit crop in 1953 is likely to be moderately larger than in 1952 if the weather is average. With stocks of canned fruits at the start of the 1953-54 canning season expected to be down moderately from a year earlier, demand from processors probably will be stronger.

With average weather next year production of oranges and grapefruit probably will increase from 1952. Increased acreages in Florida will account for most of the gain. Prices are expected to be close to this year's level.

Vegetables—With average or better weather next year, farmers are likely to produce more potatoes, sweet potatoes and more fresh market truck crops than in 1952. Demand is expected to continue strong and prices probably will average below the relatively high levels of this year.

Processors are expected to try to pack about the same total quantity in 1953 as in 1952. Supplies of most items appear generally in line with the demand expected until the 1953 pack becomes available.

Production and Utilization of Citrus Fruits

In 1951-52 oranges and tangerines accounted for 72 percent of all citrus tonnage compared with 69 percent in 1950-51, according to a recent report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The report contains estimates of citrus production, value and utilization by crops and for individual states. Slightly less than one-half of the total sales of citrus last season (1951-52) was for processing. The total tonnage produced, tonnage sold and the percent of the crop sold for processing are shown in the following table:

Total U. S. Citrus Production and Sales

Crop Season	Production	Sold	Percent Sold for Processing
	(thousand tons)		
	Total Citrus		
1950-51	7,537	7,457	49.4
1951-52	7,360	7,155	46.0
	Oranges [1]		
1950-51	5,174	5,105	49.2
1951-52	5,266	5,190	48.6
	Grapefruit		
1950-51	1,821	1,811	53.6
1951-52	1,586	1,458	40.8
	Lemons [2]		
1950-51	531	530	37.9
1951-52	498	497	34.0
	Limes [3]		
1950-51	11	11	27.3
1951-52	10	10	30.0

[1] Including tangerines. [2] California. [3] Florida

The report contains a detailed breakdown of the quantity of Florida oranges which were processed in the various forms. During 1950-51 44.7 percent of the Florida oranges were processed as canned hot pack (either as concentrate or single strength) compared with 33 percent during the 1951-52 season which was processed as canned hot pack. Frozen concentrates this past season accounted for two-thirds of the volume of Florida oranges which were processed compared with 55 percent going into this form during the 1950-51 season. The volume of Florida oranges utilized by the various methods of processing are given in the following table:

Florida Oranges Processed

	1950-51	1951-52	Percent Change from 1950-51
	(million boxes)		
Total processed	41.9	47.5	+13
Frozen concentrates	23.2	31.8	+37
Other concentrates	2.8	1.5	−46
Other processed	15.9	14.2	−11

The total U. S. volume of oranges processed in 1951-52 changed very little from the volume processed the previous year, but rather large shifts occurred in the quantity processed in the individual states. The U. S. volume of grapefruit processed during the past season was 39 percent lower than a year ago and reflected decreases in all the states. State comparisons of the volume of oranges and grapefruit processed during each of the past two seasons are shown in the following table:

Oranges and Grapefruit Processed by States

	1950-51	1951-52	Percent Change from 1950-51
	(million boxes)		
	Oranges		
U. S. total	56.5	56.8	+ 0.5
California	13.3	9.2	−31
Florida	41.9	47.5	+13
Texas & Arizona	1.2	.1	−92
	Grapefruit		
U. S. total	24.6	15.1	−39
California	.9	.6	−33
Florida	17.8	13.7	−23
Texas	4.6	(a)	(b)
Arizona	1.3	.8	−39

[a] 8,000 boxes processed in 1951-52. [b] Actual decrease 99.8 percent.

During the 1951-52 season Florida accounted for over nine-tenths of all grapefruit that was processed in the United States and for 84 percent of the oranges processed. The relative importance of the various states during the past two seasons is shown in the following table:

		Oranges	Grapefruit
Florida	1950-51	74	72
	1951-52	84	91
California	1950-51	24	4
	1951-52	16	4
Texas	1950-51	2	10
	1951-52	0	(a)
Arizona	1950-51	(a)	5
	1951-52	(a)	5

[a] Less than ½ of 1 percent.

The Fruit Situation—1953 Outlook[a]

Demand for fruit in 1953 is expected to be about the same as, or a little stronger than, in 1952, according to the 1953 outlook reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in *"The Fruit Situation."* Consumer demand during most of 1953 probably will be about the same as this year, while demand from processors is likely to be somewhat stronger because stocks of canned fruits at the start of the 1953-54 canning season are expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier. Some decline in export demand is expected.

[a] The 1953 outlook for vegetables was published in the INFORMATION LETTER of October 11, page 277.

With average weather next year, production of deciduous fruits is likely to be moderately larger than in 1952. Output of citrus fruit also probably will rise, mainly because of an increase in the bearing acreage in Florida. Imports of fruit next year may total a little larger. The demand and supply prospects indicate that fruit prices next year will be generally close to 1952 levels, although prices of fruit for processing may be slightly higher, BAE said.

A larger crop of oranges but a smaller crop of grapefruit in the September 1952-August 1953 season are in prospect. Increased packs of frozen and canned citrus juices seem probable. On the other hand, output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) will be a little smaller. The pack of canned fruit in 1952-53 is expected to be about one-tenth smaller than the 1951-52 pack. Production of dried fruits at least as large as in 1951-52 is in prospect.

Canned Fruits and Fruit Juices

BAE reported increased production of canned fruits in 1953-54 is in prospect. Carry-over stocks at the start of the 1953-54 canning season are expected to be moderately smaller than a year earlier, and the 1953 deciduous crop probably will be somewhat larger than that of 1952—conditions conducive to a larger pack. The canned pack of fruit juices in 1953-54 may not be greatly different from that in 1952-53. However, total output of fruit juices is expected to increase, with most of the gain consisting of frozen juices, especially orange concentrate. Shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from territories probably will continue at or near the increased rates of the past few years.

Production of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States in 1952-53 is expected to be about one-tenth smaller than the record 1951-52 pack. Some increase in pack of apple sauce seems likely. Supplies from offshore consisting mostly of shipments of canned pineapple from territories and imports of olives in brine from foreign countries are expected to be about the same as in 1951-52.

The 1952-53 pack of canned citrus juices is expected to be slightly larger than the 1951-52 pack, according to BAE. Somewhat larger packs seem likely for canned grapefruit juice and blended grapefruit and orange juice. The pack of canned orange juice may be about the same as 1951-52. The

net effect of changes in pack and stocks is to give a prospective supply in 1952-53 a little smaller than in 1951-52. But this small reduction will be more than offset by increased supplies of frozen juices. Per capita consumption of canned fruit juices was about 14 pounds in 1951-52.

1953 Production Outlook

Following is a summary of the 1953 outlook for production of fruits as reported by BAE:

Oranges—Some further increase in production of oranges and tangerines in 1953-54 seems probable, if average weather prevails. As in 1951-52, a large increase again may be expected in Florida, where bearing acreage continues sharply upward. A small increase also seems probable in Texas, as the relatively small percentage of trees that survived the freezes of January 1949 and January 1951 make further recovery. But at most, the Texas crop will comprise only a small portion of the national crop. Production in California probably will not be greatly different from the reduced level of recent years.

Demand for oranges for fresh use is expected to be about as strong this fall and winter as in this time of 1951-52. Demand for Florida oranges for processing into canned and frozen juice may be somewhat stronger. In Florida, packers' stocks of canned orange juice at the start of the 1952-53 processing season this fall are expected to be slightly smaller than the stocks of a year earlier. Packers' stocks of frozen orange concentrate also may be smaller. Hence, grower prices for oranges this fall and winter are likely to average about the same as a year earlier.

Grapefruit—With average weather, production of grapefruit probably will be somewhat larger in 1953-54 than that expected for 1952-53. Most of the increase would occur in Florida, where bearing acreage of grapefruit, like that of oranges, continues upward. With further recovery of trees in Texas from the freezes in 1949 and 1951, some increase also can be expected in that state. There also may be some increase in Arizona. However, most of the grapefruit again will be grown in Florida.

A substantial increase in Arizona and small increases in California and Texas are expected in 1952-53. In Texas, recovery in production from the freezes of 1949 and 1951 is slow because of the high percentage of the bearing trees lost. Trees planted since have not yet started bearing.

Demand for fresh use in 1952-53 probably will be about as good as in 1951-52. But demand for canning is expected to be somewhat stronger. Stocks of canned grapefruit juice held by Florida packers at the start of the 1952-53 canning season this fall will be much smaller than the burdensome stocks a year earlier. With the crop smaller than in 1951-52, grower prices this fall and winter probably will be at least as high as prices a year earlier.

Lemons—The 1953-54 crop of lemons in California probably will not be greatly different from the prospective 1952-53 crop, if weather is average. Increases in bearing surface of existing groves are likely to offset decreases in bearing acreage.

Condition of the 1952-53 lemon crop in California on October 1 pointed to production about as large as in 1951-52. Lemons from the crop will become available in November and the first estimate of the new 1952-53 crop will be made November 12. Demand for lemons for fresh use and for processing, especially into frozen concentrated lemon juice and lemonade bases, is expected to be at least as strong in the 1952-53 season as in 1951-52. With a crop about as large as in 1951-52, grower prices for the new crop probably will average about as high as in 1951-52.

Apples—Production of apples in commercial areas in 1953 probably will be moderately larger than the relatively small 1952 crop. With average weather, increased production can be expected in Washington, where the 1952 crop was considerably under the 1941-50 average, and in a number of the northeastern states, where the 1952 crops were considerably under both 1951 and average.

Total demand for apples in 1953 probably will be about the same as, or a little stronger than, in 1952. Consumer demand may be a little stronger than in 1952, processor demand may be about as strong, and export demand probably will be no better than the relatively weak demand expected for the 1952 crop. With a moderately larger production, grower prices for the 1953 crop probably would average lower than for the 1952 crop.

Pears—The 1953 pear crop probably will be about the same as the above-average 1952 crop, if the weather is average. Larger crops than in 1952 seem likely in Washington and some of the northeastern states, where production in 1952 was below both 1951 and the 1941-50 average. Demand for Bartlett pears for canning probably will be stronger and prices somewhat higher than in 1952. But prices for fall and winter pears may not be greatly different from those of 1952.

Plums and prunes—Assuming average weather, the 1953 crop of plums can be expected to be considerably larger than the short 1952 crop. The increase would be in California, where the 1952 production was 29 percent under the 1941-50 average. Production of dried prunes also probably will be larger in 1953, with most of the increase in California where practically all of the crop is dried. A moderate increase in total production of prunes also seems likely in the Pacific Northwest, where most of the tonnage is utilized fresh and canned.

With demand for plums and prunes about as strong in 1953 as in 1952 and production larger, grower prices probably will average lower than in 1952.

Peaches—The 1953 crop of peaches probably will be moderately larger than the 1952 crop, if average weather prevails. The largest increases seem likely in some of the Pacific and southern states, where production was below average in 1952. Grower prices may not average quite as high in 1953 as in 1952.

Movement of peaches to canners has been considerably under that in 1951, but total shipments to fresh markets may have been larger. In late September as the season for fresh peaches neared the end, grower prices were somewhat under those of a year earlier. Grower prices for California clingstone peaches for canning were moderately lower than in 1951.

Cherries—With average weather, production of *sweet cherries* in 1953 may not be quite as large as in 1952 when the crop was slightly above the 1941-50 average. Increased production seems probable in Washington, where the crop was short in 1952. But any increase in this State is likely to be more than offset by decreases in other states where production was considerably above average in 1952. Grower prices for 1953-crop cherries may average somewhat above 1952 prices.

Production of *sour cherries* in 1953 may be somewhat larger than in 1952. Carry-over stocks of canned and frozen sour cherries are expected to be considerably smaller at the start of the 1953-54 season than a year earlier. With stronger demand from processors, grower prices probably will average higher for the 1953 crop than for the 1952 crop.

Grapes—With average weather, production of grapes in 1953 probably will be about as large as in 1952, when more than 3 million tons were produced. Since 1946, production has fluctuated around this level.

With stronger demand for crushing in 1953, grower prices for grapes for processing probably will be higher than in 1952. In 1951, about 81 percent of the grape crop was either crushed for wine and juice or dried into raisins.

Cranberries—The crop of cranberries in 1953 probably will be considerably larger than that of 1952, if weather is average. The increase would be mostly in Massachusetts, where abnormally hot and dry weather in July 1952 was unfavorable to cranberries. Cranberry production has trended strongly upward over the past

decade, reaching a high of 982,700 barrels (100 pounds each) in 1950.

Demand for cranberries in 1953 may be a little stronger than in 1952. However, with a considerable increase in production, grower prices for the 1953 crop probably will average lower than in 1952. This assumes that carry-over stocks of cranberries in freezers and as finished goods at the start of the 1953 season will again be down to a favorable working level.

Unless a higher percentage of the 1952 crop than of the 1951 crop is canned, supplies of canned cranberries and cranberry sauce will be smaller in the 1952-53 season than in 1951-52. About 55 percent of the 1951 crop was processed and 45 percent was sold fresh.

Canned Meat Report

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under federal inspection during the four-week period August 31-September 27 has been reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA. However, this report represents only the supply of meat products canned during that period and remaining for civilian consumption. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 104,049 thousand pounds.

Canned Meat and Meat Products Processed under Federal Inspection Aug. 31-Sept. 27, 1952

	3 Lbs. & over	Under 3 Lbs.	Total
	(in thousands of pounds)		
Luncheon meat	13,480	9,087	22,576
Canned hams	10,389	439	10,828
Corned beef hash	284	4,280	4,563
Chili con carne	583	9,466	10,049
Vienna sausage	115	3,854	3,969
Frankfurters and weiners in brine	2	407	408
Deviled ham	.....	775	775
Other potted and deviled meat products	.....	2,753	2,753
Tamales	109	2,539	2,648
Sliced, dried beef	24	191	215
Liver products	.....	88	88
Meat stew	67	5,903	5,970
Spaghetti meat products	188	4,987	5,175
Tongue (not pickled)	78	148	226
Vinegar pickled products	984	1,550	2,534
Bulk sausage	.....	690	690
Hamburger	102	1,687	1,789
Soups	570	13,275	13,845
Sausage in oil	412	99	511
Tripe	.....	706	706
Brains	.....	286	286
Bacon	227	204	431
All other products 20% or more meat	426	4,925	5,351
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup)	234	6,750	6,985
Total all products	28,282	75,089	103,371

Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used. Amounts packed for defense are not included in these items. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 104,049 thousand pounds.

PUBLICITY

Syndicated Food Column Features Canned Foods

A series of articles on canned foods has appeared in Mary Meade's syndicated food column during the last few months, the latest entitled "Canned Fruits Give Key To Elaborate Desserts." Miss Meade began her article:

"Wouldn't we hate to cook if our canned fruit were taken away? No apricots or peaches for sauce or to broil with the ham. No cherries for cherry pie any old time. No pineapple for upside down cake or pineapple muffins. No applesauce to fill out a skimpy meal at a moment's notice or to use for applesauce cake. No fruit cocktail, no cranberry sauce, no grapefruit sections, no red and green plums. No big white Bartlett pear halves for salads."

Four dessert recipes were given and contained canned blueberries, pears, peaches, fruit cocktail, pineapple, plums, cherries and infant apricots.

Better Living Magazine

November's issue of *Better Living* magazine, sold in about 5,000 supermarkets in the U. S., carries two articles on canned foods.

The article entitled "I'll Take Pumpkin-Mince" by Lillian Ziegfeld, associate food and equipment editor, puts "two holiday favorites in one pie." The pie is made from canned pumpkin and mincemeat. The recipes are shown in color photographs. The author says to serve orange sherbet with the pie, suggesting that canned orange juice may be used in making it.

The short article entitled "It Comes In a Can" gives two recipes, one featuring canned Spanish rice and Vienna sausage, and the other using canned pumpkin.

McCall's Magazine

The major article in the October *McCall's* magazine entitled "Take A Look At—Take It Easy Cooking" by Helen McCully, food editor, features many canned foods. Profusely illustrated, there are four full pages of color photographs showing the dinners, and small color photographs showing each breakfast and luncheon.

Menus that are easy to prepare for breakfast, lunch and dinner are given for four days. The menus and accompanying recipes include the following canned foods: orange and grapefruit juice, tomato soup, tomato sauce, pork and beans, lemon juice, pineapple, tuna, spaghetti with tomato sauce, mixed vegetables, green gage plums, tomato juice, consomme, corned beef hash, fruit cocktail, corn, peaches, cream of mushroom soup, and beets.

Invitations for Bids

✪ Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

FRUIT PRESERVES—4,444 doz. No. 2 cans loganberry, blackberry, boysenberry, and peach jams and 5,174 dozen No. 10 cans of strawberry, raspberry (red or black), grape, peach, pineapple of export pack and strawberry, loganberry, blackberry, boysenberry, cherry and apricot of domestic pack, f.o.b. origin. Bids due in Chicago under QM 11-009-53-357 by Nov. 17.

SHRIMP—9,552 5-oz. cans, f.o.b. destination. Bids due in New York under QM 30-280-53-370 by Nov. 10.

RESEARCH

Citrus Marketing in Europe

The U. S. Department of Agriculture will conduct a study of the citrus marketing situation in Western Europe this fall in the interest of the American citrus industry, and as a part of the program to develop foreign outlets for agricultural commodities in plentiful supply.

J. Henry Burke, marketing specialist of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, will examine factors affecting citrus marketing in France, Switzerland, Western Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, England, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and citrus production in Italy. This study is designed to bring up to date the findings of a similar survey he made for the Department of Agriculture two years ago.

In addition to his previous study in Europe, the marketing specialist has conducted surveys of the citrus-producing areas of Israel, Lebanon, Cyprus, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Mexico. Reports of these surveys have been published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

FOREIGN TRADE

Escape Clause on Cherries

The U. S. Tariff Commission has announced that it had turned down, by a 3 to 2 vote, a petition for higher duties or a quota on imports of "Cherries, candied, crystallized, or glacé," used extensively in making fruitcake.

The Commission found that the glacé fruit industry was not suffering "serious injury" as a result of a tariff concession of the U. S. to other countries.

The Tariff Commission instituted an investigation last year to determine whether increased imports resulting from tariff concessions were injuring or threatening the domestic industry. The investigation was requested by the Maraschino Cherry and Glacé Fruit Association, and it was conducted under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

Imports climbed from 5,000 pounds in 1948, when the duty was last reduced, to 1,200,000 pounds in 1951. U. S. production of glacé cherries was put at 8,300,000 pounds in 1948 and 8,200,000 in 1951.

Forthcoming Meetings

October 26-30—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Meeting, Miami Beach

November 3-4—Iowa-Nebraska Canners Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines

November 6—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Bismarck Hotel, Chicago

November 6-7—Ozark Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Severs Hotel, Muskogee, Okla.

November 10-11—Wisconsin Canners Association, 49th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee

November 20-21—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick Springs

November 24-25—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 35th Annual Convention, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg

December 1-2—Michigan Canners Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids

December 2—Maine Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Falmouth Hotel, Portland

December 2-3—Ohio Canners Association, Annual Convention, The Neil House, Columbus

December 4-5—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta

December 4-5—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, Inc., 67th Annual Convention, Hotel Statler, Buffalo

December 4-5—Tri-State Packers Association, 49th Annual Convention, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 9—Minnesota Canners Association, Annual Meeting, Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis

January 19-20—Northwest Canners Association, Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

January 22-23—Canners League of California, Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cutting, Hotel Fairmont, San Francisco

February 4-5—Minnesota Canners Association, Sixth Annual Canners' and Fieldmen's Short Course, Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis

February 16-18—Canadian Food Processors Association, Annual Convention, Victoria, B. C.

February 17-20—National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention—Supplier and Customer Conferences Exhibit, The Morrison, Chicago

February 19-20—National Pickle Packers Association, Winter Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago

February 21-25—Annual Conventions of National Canners Association, National Food Brokers Association, and Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Chicago

March 13-14—Utah Canners Association, 41st Annual Convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

March 23-24—Canners League of California, 49th Annual Directors Conference, Santa Barbara Biltmore, Santa Barbara

April 19-22—United States Wholesale Grocers Association, Convention and Exposition, New Orleans

DEFENSE

Limitation on Coal Shipments

The Defense Solid Fuels Administration has announced the issuance of a freeze on shipments of bituminous coal (Order SFO-4, effective October 19). Coal consumers who are unable to obtain coal from their normal source of supply because of a work stoppage at the mine where the coal is produced and who are in urgent need of a coal supply may apply to the DSFA for priority assistance. The available supply frozen under the order will be allocated and distributed by the DSFA on the basis of need and essentiality, it was stated.

DSFA estimated that the Nation's available aboveground supply of bituminous coal plus the output from mines not expected to be affected by work stoppages would be adequate to meet normal demands from most large industrial consumers over a 10-week period before coal stocks generally would reach a dangerously low level.

Price Directories Available

A *Directory of Commodities and Services Exempted or Suspended from Price Control* may be purchased from the Government Printing Office at 25 cents a copy, according to an announcement by the Office of Price Stabilization. OPS is unable to provide copies.

Also available at GPO is the periodic publication, *Abstracts of Price Regulations*, which gives a brief cumulative summary of OPS orders. The current edition, which covers orders through August 31, 1952, sells for 35 cents a copy, while a year's subscription is available for $4. This publication replaces the old *Abstracts of Defense Regulations*, no longer being printed.

Orders should be directed to the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

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